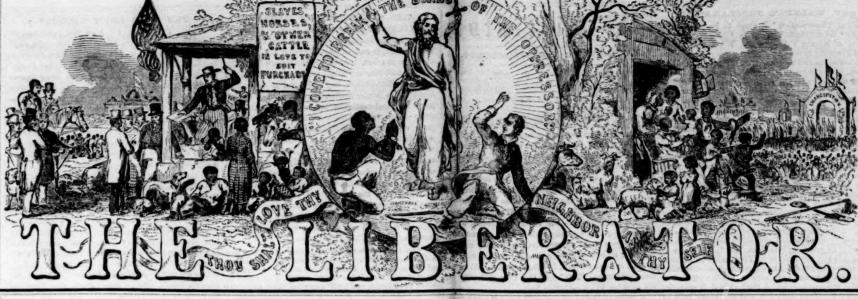
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN Liks, if payment be made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to e directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

G Advertisements making less than one square in-ented three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, asylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soeries are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the bits of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GAT LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Ed WENDELL PHILLIPS.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

The free States are the guardians and es tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATHERS, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1386.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE. LEAVENWORTH, July 15, 1857. I have learned considerable number of the criticals of law-in this territory, have adopted, as they claim, opular vote, a charter for their local govern-A copy of that charter has been placed in ads: upon comparing which with that grant-the Territorial Legislature, last winter, I find by differ intentionally in many essential parhars. The new charter, then, is set up, not only lout any authority of law, but in direct and defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congess, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefire exist only by a successful rebellion, and exacting from all your officers the perilous and sacribgious oath to support the so-called State Constinuion; yet you have, even in defiance of the so-distribution; a profession of the so-distribution of the so-distribution of the so-distribution. State Legislature which refused to grant you led State Legislature which refused to grant you charter, proceeded to create a local government of arown, based only upon insurrection and revoluments. The very oath which you require from all arofficers to support your so-called Topeka State assination, is violated in the very act of putting appearation a charter rejected even by them.

A rebellion so iniquitous, and necessarily involvance and article consequences, has never before dis-

ich awful consequences, has never before disany ago or country.

mit me to call your attention, as still claiming citizens of the United States, to the results of revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugu-g rebellion and revolution; you are disregard-the laws of Congress and of the Territorial rament, and defying their authority. You are bring to overthow the government of the United in this Territory.

ates in this Territory.

Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode signated by you, by putting your laws forcibly to execution, would involve you in the guilt and one of treason. You stand now, fellow-citizens, on the brink of an awful precipice, and it because the warn you ere you take the fatal leap to the gulf below. If your proceedings are not rested, you will necessarily destroy the peace of elerritory, and involve it in all the horrors of flower. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to

appeal once more to your reason and patriotism.

A you, in the name of our common country, in

name of the Constitution and of the Union, to became of the Constitution and of the Union, to less from this rebellion. I appeal once more to pur love of country, your regard for its peace, resperity and reputation, to your affection for your ties and children, and to all those patriotic momes which ought to influence American citizens, to chandon this contemplated revolution. If you have stongs, redress them through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, in the mode prescribed with laws of your country.

he laws of your country.

s all arguments heretofore so often addressed is all arguments heretotore so often addressed me to you have failed as yet to produce any eftopon you, I have deemed it necessary for your ty, and that of the Territory, and to save you as the perilous consequences of your own acts, for the authority vested in me by the President is the authority vested in me by the President the United States, to order an adequate force of troops of the United States into your immedivicinage, to perform the painful duty of arrest-your revolutionary proceedings. Let me implore that to compel me to appeal to that military ser which is required, in the last resort, to protte government of our country. You cannot try your rebellious purposes into effect without than into unavoidable and open conflict with the spa and government of the United States.

age and government of the United States, estime adjure you, then, once more, to abandon proceedings before you involve yourselves in crime of treason, and subject the people of the followers of the horrors and calamities appropriate and state of the contraction and c

you will now desist from the projected revolu-the past will be forgotten as far as practicabut if you persist in passing these laws, and, ing them into execution, thus defying and suding the government of your country, the deble consequences must be upon your heads, and es of your associates.
It will be my purpose, if you still persist, to spare

bloodshed as far as practicable, and subject the ders and projectors of this revolutionary move-at to the punishment prescribed by law. I accompany the troops to Lawrence, with a w to prevent, if possible, any conflict, and in the plated by you, and now so nearly accomplished, be re it be too late, be abandoned by you.

If you can be influenced by no other motive, the dent fact that the power of the government is ad-

pare to prevent the accomplishment of your pur-

slings.

That the same overruling Providence who holds
his hands the destiny of our beloved country,
his hands the destiny of our beloved country, how incline your hearts to peace, and influence to abandon this fatal enterprise, is the sincere

rish of your fellow-citizen, R. J. WALKER,

From the Washington Union.

REBELLION IN KANSAS.

We have just received authentic intelligence from asses that the Abolitionists in that territory are as that the Abolitionists in that territory aches that the Abolitionists in that territory as a state of rebellion, and upon the verge of committing overt acts of treason. The proclamation of Governor Walker, which we give below, addressed the state of Lawrence, explains the the people of the city of Lawrence, explains the saracter of this proceeding, and warns them of the sasquences, if they proceed in a course of rebellors defiance to the laws. He declares that the laws of the sasquences are the sasquences. as of the Torritory will be executed. The pledge the General Government, and his oath of office, ill oblige him to employ the whole force of that rument, if necessary, to carry out those pledges, see that the laws are carried into effect. We and see that the laws are carried into effect. We advised that the troops at Leavenworth that here about to march to Utah have been ordered to here alout to march to Utah have been ordered to here alout to march to Utah have been ordered to here alout to march to utah have been ordered to here aloue that he means to do his duty promptly. Bother Beecher thought that the logic of Sharpe's fills was more convincing than the Bible, when used exist Border Ruffians; and we are not without him the convincing influence of the same species of argument when addressed to rebellious abolition-ses through Minnie muskets. Indeed, it seems to be dimitted that no other argument will do. Governor water has done every thing that man could do, to the confidence to the people of Kansas, to restore sive confidence to the people of Kansas, to restore page and quiet to the Territory, to protect the rights of all, to execute the laws fairly and justly, and to carry out the just and proper policy of the

31. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 1386.

| September | Principle | Principl

liberty to the captive. No one can read the book without being profoundly impressed with its humble, decorous, gentlemanly and religious tone. Every word in it breathes of piety, good-will, gentleness and courteey. Not a word in it can possibly offend the most fastidious taste or morality.

'The South had no other the profession of the property of the book in the book in the book.

But the book speaks of slavery as it is, and as a good man views it. Of course, then, the book is strongly opposed to and condemns slavery. It is an

anti-slavery work.

Now, the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States maintains a Conference Tract Society. The object of this Society is to publish and disseminate, gratuitously and otherwise, books, publications, and that it force of Christianite, was arealy and the itously and otherwise, books, publications, and tracts, in favor of Christianity, pure morals, and the peculiarities of Methodist doctrine and discipline. This Society has a Depository or book-store at No. 119 North Sixth street, above Arch, where many or most of the principal evangelical religious and moral books of the day are kept for sale. The Rev. Andrew Manship is the Agent for the Tract Society.

Some four weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Long took several copies of his book to the Tract Society bookseveral copies of his book to the Tract Society bookseveral copies of his book to the Tract Society.

several copies of his book to the Tract Society bookstore, and requested that they should be sold there on commission, just as they sold other books in a similar way. Mr. Manship positively refused to allow this. Mr. Long then made the same request of the Board of Managers of the Society, or of some of them; but this second request was also refused by a quorum of Managers, consisting of Mr. Manship, James B. Longacre, Esq., (who is an engraver and employee in the United States Mint, where they issued the latest coincapanish the sound is likely exceed in the second states.

It will be observed that the Philadelphia Confer-

Methodist preacher: he is now a 'local preacher' of the 'Methodist Church South,'—that is, the Methodist Southern Church, which seeded from the old Church because it would not allow its bishops to hold slaves. This Brownlow is infamous all over the Union for his proverbial and unequalled bitterness and scurrility as a politician. But he also dabbles in oterlogical warfare. In reply to some slang-whang attack on Methodist peculiarities, by one Graves, called 'The Great Iron Wheel,' this Brownlow has gotten up a reply called 'The Great Iron Wheel,' this Brownlow has gotten up a reply called 'The Great Iron Wheel,' this Brownlow has gotten up a reply called 'The Great Iron Wheel,' this Brownlow is crammed with the most indecent obscenity, with incitements to revenge, fighting, lynching, and rioting, and winds up with a defence of his men slavery, as perfectly and elemants of the most indecent obscenity, with incitements to revenge, fighting, lynching, and rioting, and winds up with a defence of his men slavery, as perfectly and elemants of the condition of Brownlow has been and is regularly and publicly exposed for sale, and sold at this very Tract book-store!

We subjoin some gems from this book, disseminated by the agency of the Philadelphia Conference Society:—

'I was engaged in defence of one of the political parties of the country, and in promoting the internal improvement schemes of our State, and did not choose to occupy my columns in a controversy of this kind with a humiliating spectacle of vice and depravity, literally crawling in the dust of contention! This un-willingness of mine to bandy epithets with an inflated yacometer, whose brain I believed to be a mass of living, creeping, crawling, writhing, twisting, turning, in the most indecent of the most indecent observance of starcy, but in various parts. In colly the caching and been enacted by the State.

'Thirdly. Slavery having existed ever since the first organization of the Church, the Scripture slave that it will exist even to the end of itme.

'

Read the following appeal to Southern mobs:

'And the people of the South should require this adopted citizen, Elder Graves, to state, in unmistakeable terms, whether or not he now entertains the same feelings and views touching the great slavery question, that he did while a citizen of the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, where Abolitionism is a trade with nine tenths of the inhabitants. Let Mr. Graves be interrogated, and forced to define his position at once, or leave the South in hot haste!

Republican Methodists, read this:

'The slavery agitation, that had been buried by the Compromise acts of 1850, is anew lifting its head, and, under the piratical flag of "Black Republicanism," asserting the rights of "human liberty"; her infernal altars smoke with fresh incense, and enlisting in her defence are scores of designing men in the South, some ellipse supplies was expressed to the state of South—some filling pulpits, some occupying high positions in colleges and academies, and who, though among us, are "not of us," our Southern friends may rest assured!

ame B. Longarro, Esq., (tello is an engraver and employee in the United States Mint, where they is sue the latest coinage with the word 'liberty' erased,) and Colson Heiskell, Esq., a wealthy Market street merchant, who probably sells goods to Southern ousfunctions. It is a merchant, who probably sells goods to Southern ousfunctions in the Church. And why do I believe all this? Because I am sustained in It will be observed that the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, or rather its pro-slavery Managers, exclude from their book-store a decorous religious book, written by a Methodist writer of the best standing, simply because the book condemns negre slavery as wrong.

Now, mark the reverse of this picture.

Every one has heard of the notorious 'parson Brownlow,' of Tennessee. He was once an itinerant Methodist preacher; he is now a 'local preacher' of the 'Methodist Church South,'—that is, the Methodist Southern Church, which seceded from the 'Methodist South

commonwealth. The voice of God, commanding us to open our mouths for the dumb; the tears and blood of the suffering slave; the prayers of the millions, who from their prison-house appeal to us for compassion and help; and the command of our Redeemer, who came 'to proclaim liberty to the captiese 'all call loudly upon us to renew our testing. deemer, who came 'to proclaim liberty to the captives,' all call loudly upon us to renew our testimony of the Synod against Slavery, 'The Covenanting on this strong and explicit testimony against the iniquitous system, and never to tire in our efforts until liberty is proclaimed throughout the system of the s

Again:

'The Southern portion of the Methodist Church had no other alternative left them but to separate from their Free Soil brethren of the North; and, as a Southern man, I endorse their act of separation most heartily.'

We are not far enough to the 'norrid.'

whole anti-slavery truth, uncontaminated by any of the prevailing errors, and containing such matter and general intelligence as the interests of our families demand.

NY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The following Report and Resolutions, on the cut

Il. That the great work to which we as an antislavery, adopted at the Thirtieth Session of the 'Synod of the Reformed Preserterian Church in North America,' held at Northwood, Logan Co., Ohio, in May last, constitute the most direct and uncompromising testimony against 'the sum of all villanies' that has been delivered by any religious body since the days of John Wesley:—

The Church of Christ, as a witnessing society, owes it to her Head, as well as to herself, to the mation, and to the oppressed millions in this land, to utter a plain, carnest, and uncompromising testimony against slavery. As representatives of the church in this land, we recognise ourselves as under the highest obligations to bear this testimony now, not only because we alone, of all the religious denominations in the United States, have occupied, and do occupy the only true anti-slavery position; viz: No union with slaveholders in either Church or State; but because that, during the past year, slavery has been on the increase, and the Slave Power has madegiant strides of ursurpation in both the churches and the commonwealth. The voice of God, commanding us to open our mouths for the dumb; the tears and interests of the mild and man, until the kingdom of Christ shall come, and the millions now in chains unite with us in the song of universal jubilee.

tives,' all call loudly upon us to renew our testimony against the iniquitous system, and never to tire in our eflorts until liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof: therefore, Resolecd, 1. That American slavery is an evil so enormous, a sin so heinous, and an outrage against God and humanity so infamous, that its proper condemnation cannot be characterized in words.

2. That Christianity, the Bible, and the gospel of Christ, are in deally hostility against elavery; and every attempt on the part of professed Christians to the word of God, not only tends powerfully to lead to infidelity, but is a gross outrage against out have religion, and an insult to the God of heaven.

3. That since slavery is the 'sum of all villianies,' and one of the most heinous sins against God and man, we hereby, as heretofore, bear testimory against all those religious denominations which fellowship slaveholders, as, at least in their position on slavery, at war with Christ and his pure gospel; and, so long as the large and popular denominations continue to fellowship man-stealers, and to horor the advocates of slavery, we cannot hope that pure religion and undefiled can prevail, or that the nation can be rescued from impending judgments, or speedily approaching destruction.

4. That no church is anti-slavery which admits slaveholders, or the advocates of slavery which admits ters to her pulpies; nor is any church truly and consistently anti-slavery, however cannets her professions, which allows her members to vote for slavery holders, or for those who swear to support or endre the voting laws, and by appointing slavendering destruction.

4. That no church is anti-slavery which admits slaveholders, or the advocates of slavery, we cannot hope that pure religion and undefiled can prevail, or that the nation consistently anti-slavery have done, such as the constitutions and laws.

5. That all those reformatory associations, however mech good they may have done, such as the advocates of slavery, we ca

a matter of curiosity we should like to know if any of the 'plantation brethren' were among the lay members elected. If there were none, a good reason for the omission undoubtedly will be found in the for the omission undoubtedly will be found in the fact that it is a busy time just now with the hands, and the beloved brethren cannot be spared to go up to Washington to deliberate with their whiter-hued brethren upon church matters. The tobacco crop must be looked after, and the cotton-picking is at must be looked after, and the cotton-picking is at hand, so that upon the whole there may be reason in keeping them at home. Therefore, we take it for granted that the Christians who contentedly work, year in and year out, in the tobacco and cotton fields, for a living, without troubling their head about church matters, will not be present to endorse the protest entered by their brethren at Cleveland. It is unfortunate that the meeting is coming off in the hurried season, for the plantation brethren would, if they could attend, be worth everything as practical exponents of the blessed system of bondage and Christian fellowship which is to be the basis of the new Southern Assembly. Speeches from Brothers Tom, Joe and Jerry, setting forth that slavery is not a sin, but a righteous relation between slavery is not a sin, but a righteous relation between Christians, would, like a thunder clap, knock aboli-tionism out of the Northern churches. Practical religious experience of that sort would forever silen

religious experience of that sort would forever silence the agitators!

The religious and political pro-slavery press is bewailing this unhappy rupture in the church. It is, they say, the sundering of another of the cords that keep the Federal Union from crumbling to atoms. It is, also, an additional eneroachment of fanaticism; another step to crush the South—to take away her rights and degrade her from her proper position. The New York Herald, among other political prints, is under great concern of mind; its religious convictions are awakened to a column article of jeremaids; but it finds consolation at last in the belief that 'though political parties North and South may explode into fragments, and churches of a national organization may split into sectional churches, but that in every exigency of danger, the intelligence and common sense of the people will be equal to the danger against the Union.' It predicts most terrible convulsions in the political and religious world prior to 1850, but believes that 'the policy of Mr. Buchanan, the religion of conciliation and the bonds of the Union will still prevail.' So the Union is safe, and is not going to be dissolved, after all. We are glad to record the testimony. The cry of the Union in danger will be less terrible to the public hereafter. Even the success of the Republican party in 1860 is not going to dissolve it!

We see it stated by a portion of the religious press that the Assembly at Washington will not be held. It is said that there is not sufficient vitality and substance in the secession to form a nucleus; beside, that Dr. Rose is not looked upon as being the proper person to lead off in the matter. We are inclined to think otherwise; for those who bolted the heresy at Cleveland evidently have too much spirit to be snuffed out of existence as a religious body, so easily. Meanwhile, the New School Church North, does not take the matter to heart. The cancer has dropped off of itself, theruby saving the body or porate much future sickness. Judging from th

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The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JULY 31, 1857.

CELEBRATION

The Anniversary of that most glorious act in Brit-

ish history, the Emancipation of Eight Hundred

Thousand Chattel Slaves in the West India Islands

man blood,-will be celebrated (under the directio

From PLYMOUTH to the Grove-Leave Plymouth

The pic-nic plan will be followed as heretofor

persons taking their own provisions with them; bu refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual.

Among the speakers on the occasion may b

expected Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, James

FREEMAN CLARKE, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES LENOX

In behalf of the Managers of the Massachuse

Anti-Slavery Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE.

The approaching Anniversary of West India Emai

cipation-an event whereby 800,000 chattels were el

free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for

a large delegation from each and all the neighboring

Refreshments will not be provided, as heretofore

The pic-nic method will be adopted, instead, each

family taking with them what food may be deeme

Should the weather be stormy, a suitable hall will be provided for the occasion.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and THOMAS W. HIGGIN

son will be present, and with the Hopedale speaker

COME ONE, COME ALL, and join the swelling cr

Yours, respectfully, S. C. PHILLIPS.
Mr. C. K. WRIPPLE.

Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the

WM. S. HAYWOOD, Chairman.

and others, will address the meeting.

Hopedale, Milford, July 15, 1857.

towns, and from a distance.

for adults, Twenty-five cents for children.

REMOND, and WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

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Mr. Entr

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A YANKEE IN MISSOURI.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PREE AND SLAVE LABOR

Less than half a hundred miles from St. Louis, as I traveled through Missouri, I could not but remark the tame and quiet aspect of the country, exhibiting a sad want of enterprise among the people in that particular neighborhood; fences almost concealed in the thick brush, grown up inside as well as outside the fields, houses of most sombrous appearance, wanting even in the cleanly show a peck of lime and and an hour's work would impart. Looking at the rich soil and pondering the unthrifty appearance of the country, I rode along in the stillness of the morning, no sound disturbing the quiet, save the ocnal report of the gun of some hunter of petty far up or down the valley; in the sound themselves I thought I found to some extent a solution of the question of why it was that land so fertile was so badly tilled; farmers were out squirrel huntwas so bady then; harners were out squirer intering while the spring-time was upon them, and the
fences not yet repaired. While I was meditating
on the change a few years will produce in that region of country, a sudden turn on the road brought
me to one of those beautiful streams of water found
curved among the hills every few miles along my
route, and the sound of a water-fall, mingled with the rattle, clatter, and buzzing sounds of a mill, saluted my cars, while a scene presented itself so highly contrasting with everything in the surrounding country, that the very contrast seemed to invest it with new beauties. There stood a fine flouring and sawmill, with numerous wagons being loaded and unloaded, horses receiving and being relieved of their burdens, numerous small boys perched on the top of bags of meal or flour, turning their horses' head homeward, bringing to my mind the wood-cut at bags of meal or flour, turning their horses' head homeward, bringing to my mind the wood-cut at the head of a campaign paper in 1844; dozens of men were piling and handing lumber; the whole seene, in fact, wearing an unmistakable look of bustle and business, as though the energy of the whole neighborhood had been centered in that particular spot. A little further on, crowning the summit of an eminence overlooking the seene I have attempted to describe, were a bandsom exidence built in padan emmence overlooking the scene I have accumped to describe, was a handsome residence built in mod-ern style, neat and tasteful in every part, while up and down the stream large fields of wheat and green eadows were spread out so picturesquely that with y admiration there arose a desire to know the pos-seor of such fine property. He was pointed out to me by one of the laborers; on approaching him, I was received with an affable and courteous manner, and was soon in possession of all the information desired. He was a native of Massachusetts, had not yet reached middle age, came to Missouri six years ago, went to work to start a manufacturing nt in the neighborhood where he' no establishment in the neighborhood where he now lives, found no encouragement but met with every opposition, was denounced as a Yankee and an Aboli-tionist, threats were made to drive him from the country, influential men deliberately went to work anize a system to foment opposition to him; n found himself without a dollar, but within him there was that which is worth more than money—there was a will, a determined energy which laughs at poverty. Friends, for he had some friends even there, came to his assistance with a few huneven there, came to his assistance with a few hundred dollars, and on three acres of land, there in the undisturbed forest, he began the erection of his mill, soon had it up and going, paid off all his liabilities, now owns eight hundred acres of the fine land around him, he has been offered \$20,000 for his

property, thought it not half its worth, was improving it all the time, hired all his labor.

In answer to a question as to his political opinions, he answered freely, 'I am a Free Soiler, sir;' and pointing around him over his fields he added, 'Here are eight hundred acres of free soil in Missouri, and it shall grow to be eight thousand acres.'—Correspondent of the Missouri Democrat.

From the Boston Journal. POLITICAL VITUPERATION.

We take the following editorial entire from yes

· The telegraphic dispatches show some unexpected omplication in the affairs of Kansas. Who can cal-ulate on the remarkable turns which things take in the councils of inveterate political Free Soilers? The knot of political donkeys at Topeka—donkeys in sense and disposition—seems determined to have a difficulty with the United States, in which we could almost wish they might succeed. Nothing but a sound drubbing avails to bring a certain set of people to reason, and reason has been weasted upon the Topeka rebels almost long enough. Of course, we hope they will see the folly of their course before it is too late. Undoubtedly, if the Topekans resist, they will come by the worst; and for our own part, we prefer the broil should be settled now, as we doubt not it will be effectively. nally, rather than kept open for some future time."

gular paragraph. Unless we entirely sentiments of the people of New misconstrue the sentiments of the p England, it will be read with astonis nent and regret by the judicious men of all parties. Even those who take the side of the Administration, so far as it has yet developed its course in Kansus, will see neither the necessity nor the wisdom of flinging scurrility in the faces of those who support the Topeka Constitution. It looks to all fair men, more like the unconscious effusion of a spirit inherently mean—of which, it is needless to say, we acquit the flastidious Courier—or the angry expressions of a man who has got himself into a wrong position. We shall not try to make an application of the latter hypothesis, as it would involve the renewed discussion of the whole Kansas question, and probably leave the Courier and ourselves respectively just as we are now. But we may say a word or two—remembering our

contemporary's 'strong point'—upon the taste, such as it is, of the above article. Those men in Kansas, a large proportion of whom were but recently the honored members of our community, who desire the territory to be admitted as a State under the Topeka Constitution, have to be They stand where they have always stood, the authority of a Legislature which all the w knows was foisted upon them by the people of Misknows was forsted upon them by the people of Alesouri, and in contemptuous defiance of popular sovereignty. They prefer to have the *chance* of settling their own institutions, in the way guarantied by their organic act. And for this they are called the statement of the chance of the settlement of the chance of the settlement of the s donkeys in sense! But, while they have suffered persecutions beyond what Americans ever knew before, have had their property destroyed without the least prospect of indemnity, and have seen their brethren murdered and the murderers go free, yet they have loyany septiments at the polis. Amely waiting to decide all questions at the polis. Amely waiting to decide all questions at the polis. Boston man, whose elegant eye-glass can Bunker Hill Monument at every hour of Bunker Hill Monument at every hour of the day, calls them 'donkeys in disposition!' This is the taste and the decorum of the Courier—and the exhibition speaks for itself.

But 'reason has been wasted upon the Topeka

nost long enough, is the clamorous cry of abor. Whose reason? The reason of David Atchison and his Missouri hirelings, en at the rifle's mouth, and written on illegal The reason which demolished a part of Lawrence The reason which demolished a part of Lawrence, and threw printing presses into the river? The reason which successfully removed Reeder, Shannon and Geary? The reason which Pierce expressed in favor of popular sovereignty, and never carried out? The reason which Buchanan has manifested in regard to fair voting, but which yet remains a problem in practice? There is no ground for supposing that the latter will be rejected—but as for all the other reason that has been wasted upon the Free State. reason that has been wasted upon the Free State men of Kansas, the world will never miss it. Force i. e., 'a sound drubbing,' in the nice phrase of our neighbor—is the fit conclusion of such reason.

who came worthily from The men may be injudicious, the v may be wrong, even—but having usly like that of their and eense and good feel-it. They know GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

What 'disorganizers' are to be 'quelled'? What 'disorganizers' are to be 'quieted' by the sabres of Harney's dragoons? What pretext has been given for this raid? There surely can be few so ignorant as not to know that the people of Lawrence, with the great body of the people of Kansas, never did recognize the so-called Territorial Legislature as a body having any legal or rightful authority whatever. Knowing that it originated in wholesale conspiracy and fraud, and was first elected by Missouri ballots and bowie-knives, the great body of the settlers of Kansas have uniformly regarded and treated it just as Vermont would regard and treat a Legislature chosen for her by an armed invasion from Canada, which Legislature should, on organizing, proceed to remove the State capital from of the British West India Emancipation. izing, proceed to remove the State capital from Montpelier to North Hero, in order to be within consummated by the potency of moral agitation, and achieved without the spilling of a single drop of huasy reach of support from their confederates at some, and out of the way of any demonstrations of sostility from the outraged people on whom they of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society) on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, at Island hostility from the outraged people on whom they were imposed. Lawrence never asked a charter from the territorial Legislature, and never desired any. It has been repeatedly beleaguered and once ravaged by the Missouri and other Border Ruffians to participate in the proceedings, that the day may be ravaged by the Missouri and other Border Ruffians collected at great expense from the Slave States to subjugate the champions of Free Labor in Kansas, but none of these delicate attentions have reconciled it to the paternal authority which has affected to degalize the outrages which thus visited it with fire and sword. That Lawrence and the great bulk of the Free-State men of Kansas regard the pretence of authority set up by and for the bogus Territorial Legislature as an impudent fraud and imposture, was as well known when Buchanan uttered his Inaugural, and when he made Walker Governor, as it can be as well known when Buchanan uttered his Inaugural, and when he made Walker Governor, as it can be now. There is not a shadow of reason or pretext in Kansas for this launching of Federal troops against Lawrence, which has not existed through every moment of Buchanan's and of Walker's rule. The fact that the people of Lawrence are about to tamend their municipal charter without consulting a bogus Legislature now dead, affords not even a shadow of excuse for this new military foray.

The real impulse to this dragonade is to be sought in the Slave States. It has come to be well understood there that, in default of further violence, Kansas is steadily and surely advancing to a positroops 9.20, A. M., and return at 6.10. FARE-Fifty cents In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall (near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to the meet

Kansas is steadily and surely advancing to a posi-tion wherein her admission as a Free State can no longer be successfully resisted. Hence the resolves ostensibly leveled at Walker by the late Georgia and Mississippi Democratic State Conventions. Hence the denunciatory articles of the South Carolina and affiliated journals, also whipping Buchanan over the shoulders of Walker. The men who denounce Walker, for his explicit assurances that no Constiwalker, for his explicit assurances that no constitution shall be imposed on Kansas without a previous ratification by a fair vote of her People, are perfectly aware that this pledge is quite as distinctly emphatically given in Buchanan's Inaugural as in any of Walker's utterances. But they know Buchanan's weakness, his timid and facile character, and they are determined to back him out of all his WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION and they are determined to back him out of all his fair promises of justice to the Free-State men of

Kansas.

Since it is now manifested that peace and harmony leave Slavery no chance in Kansas, Walker is fomenting a new civil war on the flimsiest pretext, and Buchanan is setting on his bloodhounds, as had doubtless been arranged beforehand. A fair vote of the present actual inhabitants of Kansas would show the Free-State men in an immense majority; but a new struggle may be expected to kill part of these, drive out or imprison more, and affect of cipation—an event whereby 800,000 chattels were elepated in an event whereby 800,000 chattels watched in an event whereby 800,000 chattels watched in a event whereby 800,000 chattels watched in a event whereby 800,000 chattels watched in a event whereby 800,000 chatt part of these, drive out or imprison more, and afford some pretext for letting a Constitution be fastened on her by no vote of her whole People, but of such piece in one of the noblest events that brighten the of them as the bogus Convention, all in-Pro-Slavery, may see fit to vest with the f Suffrage. At all events, a show of zeal at the Federal metropolis in behalf of Slavery is deemed essential to the quieting of the Southern rebellion, and the above dispatches indicate the shape which it has taken.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Alger's Oration. The refusal of the City Council of Boston to pass the usual voite of thanks to Mr. Alger, because of his merited rebuke of the flunkeyism of Robert C. Winthrop and his confreres on the occasion of the inauguration at Bunker Hill, calls forth from all quarters the severest censures upon their course, and of general sympathy with Mr. Alger, in his views. By their course, otherwise would have cared little or nothing about it, and thus the cause of freedom will be the gainer by their hunkerism and mulishness. A Boston correspondent of the Milford Journal says:—

'The Aldermen have helped to stir up a mess of which it may be well said, 'the more you stir it, the worse,' &c.—(you know the rest.) That Banker Hill affair can't bear examination a moment. If Mr. Alger showed bad taste, he nevertheless did push the bodkin to the tender and wital part. Hence squirming and the swearing. The plan of that bration was laid in snobbishness and flunkeyism,

and it was carried out according to the plan.

The occasion and the object of the celebration The occasion and the object of the celebration have kept men generally silent as to the manner in which it was got up and performed. It has been an unpleasant matter to talk about. But now it will be quite different. People will be at liberty to say just what they have all along felt. And I do not hesitate to say that a vast majority of the thinking men of Boston have had more or less indignation. ing men of Boston have had more or less indignation, monstrated the ability of the emancipated to take care that the Bunker Hill Monument Association should of themselves to pass at once from the condition of have shown so little of the spirit of which General slaves cowering under the lash to the position of free-Warren had so much; so little appreciation of their duty to the community around them; so little love of the sentiment that has made Bunker Hill what shedding of a single drop of human blood—to acquire of the sentiment that has made Bunker Hill what it is: in fine, so little common sense, and so much snobbishness and servility. I heard, at the time, of an incident, that is worth printing, and reflects credit upon one person at least. Mr. Winthrop is an active and efficient member of the Board of Offian active and efficient member of the Board of Officers (or Executive Committee—no matter of which) of a certain leading association in town. Before Senator Mason left the city, Mr. Winthrop sent a special invitation to his fellow officers (or committee men) to meet him at a certain time and place, to income on such an occasion would be of great service men) to meet him at a certain time and place, to income on such an occasion would be of great service men) to meet him at a certain time and place, to income on such an occasion would be of great service. en) to meet him at a certain time and place, to in- to us on this side of the Atlantic, who are struggling to us on this side of the Atlantic, who are struggling to schieve a similar deliverance for a still larger number of restrictions. could comply with his request to be present as one of the officers of the society, and was willing to be introduced to Mr. Mason—but he should neither printed to commemorated in the comm called upon Mr. introduced to Mr. Mason—but he should neither priately commemorated in this State by two grand speak to him nor give him his hand. It is needless mass meetings of the friends of freedom—one at Ab-

speak to him nor give him his hand. It is needless to say that he was not pressed to remain.

The assiduity displayed by Mr. Winthrop, and others of his stamp, in paying court to Mr. Mason, has not yet, by any means, been painted at full length. But there has been enough enacted before the public to justify the thing, which Mr. Alger spoke out in his oration.

Turning over our files a few days since, we discovered the following letter written with reference to a celebration of this kind, by the noble man whose sudden death has recently filled so many hearts with sad-

den death has recently filled so many hearts with sadness. We republish it with a melancholy pleasure. You know well that Good Taste is one of the idols of Boston; and to say that a man has done anything in 'had taste' is to pronounce an awful sentence upon him. We pride ourselves on two things—morality and taste; but our morality is a little hard, and our taste rather stiff. We should be better, perhaps, for the little of the good-natured ridicule which Tieck bestowed on the burghers of Berlin, in his 'Prince Zerbino's Travels in Pursuit of Good Taste.' Our Fourth of July orators desire, as the highest ambition, that their orations shall be called 'appropriate.' This praise is gained, the civic wreath secured, if they will say precisely what they are expected to say, neither more nor less. To the server of the college of the pudgment and consideration of an American citizen. You know well that Good Taste is one of the idols they are expected to say, neither more nor less. To strike out a new path, to say anything not in the old programme, to say what any one of the audience had not heard fifty times before, would be 'inap-propriate and in bad taste.' Therefore, these orn-American citizen They influence no one, and do nothing. They are pure negations. But in proportion to the yawns of the listening audience are the praises of the dinnertable and newspapers. The dish of weak tea is commended as a highly APPROPRIATE oration: CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION. American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and an more can human heart desire than this?

ended as a highly appropriate cration; and what to concern human heart desire than this?

According to this standard, Mr. Alger's cration as neither appropriate nor in good taste. On In-According to this standard, Mr. Alger's oration was neither appropriate nor in good taste. On Independence Day he ventured to be independent. He said what Col. Greene, of the Post, disagreed with, and what Mr. Austin, the Collector, could not approve. To utter the sentiments of Massachusetts on the Fourth of July was 'inappropriate.' He said nothing about the importance of saving the Union, and that was in 'bad taste.' He spoke his own honest, earnest opinion, concerning the nation and the State. But then Col. Greene did not like it—so it was in 'bad taste.' He rebuked the cowardly and contemptible spirit which regards a slave holder as a being of a superior order, and all our national men were highly displeased. One thing, however, will result from this 'bad taste' of Mr. Alger: that men will think twice hereafter before they invite to Massachusetts such men as Senator Mason. Nor will it do Mr. Winthrop any harm to be reminded that there is a North as well as a South which is to be considered by Union-avers.—Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Christian Inquirer. THE 'REBELLION IN KANSAS.'

chosen a mayor and other officers under it, by a vote A LEGAL REVIEW OF THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT, a of 128 to 28; but, before the government goes into decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. operation—before any of the persons elected take the cath of office—before any overt act is committed against even Border Ruffian legislation—Gov. Walker issues his proclamation in hot haste against the Free State 'rebels,' and, in the spirit and style of the Emperor of Austria or the Russian Autocrat, when additional constitution of the United States, we believe it is connonishing the subjugated but restless masses over ceded that this is the ablest and most conclusive. whom they exercise despotic sway, threatens to exter- its sale shall be at all proportionate to its legal merit minate them, if they do not instantly succumb to his dictation, and acknowledge the validity of that spurious and bloody government which has been imposed upon Kansas by the bandits and cut-throats of Misouri, Carolina, and other slave States. In substance, holders, who have a direct and perpetual interest is as our readers will perceive on turning to our first whatever relates to slave property, and who are there page, it is as follows, according to the sententious fore incompetent to render a true judgment in any dering of the Chicago Tribune :-

with the charter under which that felon Legislature authorized you to organize your city government, and have proceeded to frame another. Though you have not put it in operation, though I can charge upon you no act of resistance to my authority, though I do not allege that there has been a conflict between your officers and mine, I declare that your operations are reasonable, and I will put you down. You are rebels, and I am ROBERT J. WALKER!'

This proclamation would be a proper subject for ridicule, on the score of its egotism, bombast, towering indignation, and terrible threatening, were it not that the struggle in Kansas is no child's play; that the the struggle in Kansas is no child's play; that the people of that territory are as completely subjugated hundred thousand strong in the free States. Never s the populace of France or Italy, in spite of all their before was a decision made by the Supreme Court so efforts to assume the attitude of freemen; that the invasion and conquest of Kansas, and all the territorial laws enacted by the invaders, are recognized as valid by the national government; that all that he menaces, Gov. Walker would unquestionably do, and therefore it makes no impression of its constitution with a blood-thirsty relish, if the Free State settlers tionality upon the public mind. should proceed with their independent organization; that, in case the war should commence, the entire Democratic party of the North, with whatever is left of Judge Taney,—not one of them has any sympathy of Hunker Whigism and pro-slavery Americanism, whatever with the Anti-Slavery movement;—and would eagerly take sides with the government, and exult in the utter extermination of every free State of freedom to hope in any issue with the Slave man in the territory; that the slaveholding spirit is as Power? While such a Court remains as it is, the barbarous as it is lawless and desperate; and that, to whole weight of its influence will be thrown into the the complete supremacy of the Slave Power, no ob- scale of Slavery as surely as the law of gravitation stacle is to be tolerated in any part of the country. will continue to operate. These facts make what would otherwise be mere empty | By her Constitution and laws, Massachusetts know gasconade, a matter of the gravest importance and nothing of complexional distinctions on her soil. All deepest concern. Let the men of Lawrence attempt her people are alike dear to her; and as she require to assert their constitutional as well as natural rights, allegiance of them all, she is bound to protect them and we shall see what will come of it.

When the South has every thing in her own hands, thousand of her citizens are denied the right to sue what has she to fear? or what is the probability of for justice in that Court, is an outrage done to the her relinquishing advantages which are indispensa-ble to the safety of her 'peculiar institution'? To resented by all; and they are convicted of the foulest the full extent of all her devilish purposes, she has treachery, who declare it to be just and obligatory. with her the President and his Cabinet-the Judiciary-both houses of Congress-the Army and Navy- tion, 'shall be entitled to all the privileges and im he Treasury-and a majority of the people of the munities of citizens in the several States.' The citi-North, corrupted, deceived and misled by a mercena- zenship of the colored inhabitants of Massachusetts ry press, by the vilest demagogues, and the most venal is recognized in every particular under her jurisdic and obsequious of office-holders. What hope is there tion; it is, therefore, as broad as all the States col for Kansas? None. What can her Free State set- lectively. What can be more absurd or contradictotlers do? Nothing, except to die as 'rebels,' or sub- ry than to affirm that men may vote on every ques mit as vassals. Rebels they dare not be, for they tion at the polls, whether relating to the State or the know how hopeless would be such a struggle; vassals nation-may be voted for to fill any office in the gift they must be, if they consent to remain in the terri- of the people-may vote to amend the Constitu tory, under such circumstances. We have had no of the United States, for members of Congress, for doubt as to what their fate would be, from the beginsing. To whom, or to what, can they arrest for justice?

Clectors of President, and Vice President, for sustaining the covernment in all its operations—and yet not
be citizens of the United States!!! If this be so,

of unofficial assassins and official butchers? Indus- tion since the organization of the government; fo trious, thrifty, enterprising, intelligent and educated colored men have voted for every President, from emigrants from the free States-the most orderly and Washington to Buchanan, and never before has the virtuous citizens—the most desirable neighbors—the legality of their voting been qestioned. If they are truest patriots, even in the American sense of loyalty. not citizens of the United States, then they have no But they are opposed to the further extension of sla- right to vote for officers of the United States; and very; they will not sanction as binding, laws forced by that rule, James Buchanan has no right to his upon them by a swarm of invading bandits; they seat as Chief Magistrate of the republic. insist on their right to frame their own constitution, properly expressed; still they are insulted, caricatur- States :anathematized, and fiercely proscribed, in all parts Since that part of the foregoing review which re

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The citizens of Lawrence have recently adopted a charter for the management of their local affairs, and pamphlet form, from the Law Reporter for June, 1867,

case where that property is involved. Being slave 'The Government at Washington recognizes the validity of the felon Legislature, and the binding force of its enactments. I am directed to use the military force at my command to secure a rigid observance of those enactments, and I will carry out my instructions at all hazards. You men of Lawrence are dissatisfied with the charter under which that felon Legislature with the charter under which the charter when the charter with the charter under which the charter when the charter with the charter when the charter when the charter which the charter when the charter wh

one, directly in accordance with the spirit and pro-clivity of 'border ruffian democracy,' and as directly hostile to the views and feelings of the powerful party evidence of an enlightened judgment or a conscientious opinion on the part of a majority of the Court,

Of the other four Judges,-though two of ther (Judges McLean and Curtis) dissented from the ruling

all. The decision of the Supreme Court, whereby ten 'The citizens of each State,' says the U. S. Constitu And who are they, thus left to the tender mercies then there has never taken place a constitutional elec-

The Review pertinently says-

and to make their own laws, without invasion from abroad, or dictation from the government; and for this, their dwellings have been fired, their towns that they are so is adventised by the control of the States; and that they are so is adventised by the control of the States; and that they are so is adventised by the control of the States; and that they are so is adventised by the control of the States; and that they are so is adventised by the control of the States; and that they are so is adventised by the control of the States. sacked, their lives in many cases barbarously taken, and their rights as freemen, as Americans, utterly cloven down. In vain do they make their appeal to the Executive and to Congress; in vain do they point the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted; and if they were adopted to the Constitution was adopted to the Constit to their desolate firesides, their bleeding wounds, their murdered brethren; in vain do they demonstrate, again and again, beyond all doubt or denial even on the part of their enemies, that they constitute an over-

whelming majority of the bona fide settlers in the ter- In the Appendix to this masterly Review is the folritory: in vain do they declare their readiness to abide lowing historical evidence of the recognized citizen by the decision of a majority of the people, fairly and ship of colored men by the government of the United

od, anathematized, and fiercely proscribed, in all parts of the country, by the contemners of constitutional liberty, as though they were the dregs of society, on a level with plantation slaves, and deserving only of the treatment of dogs. The soil of Kansas has been saturated with their blood; the smoke of their burning habitations has obscured the light of the sun; their cries and groans have been borne on the breeze around the civilized world; their sufferings and perils have habitations has obscured the light of the sun; there or ies and groans have been borne on the breeze around the civilized world; their sufferings and perils have been beyond the power of the penell to portray, or the penel to record. And now that, driven by the necessities of their condition, they have ventured to organize a municipal form of government for the city of Lawrence, though without actually putting it in operation, they are menaced with the most terrible vengeance by Gov. Walker, as the representative and agent of the Federal Government!

We beseech every man at the North, in whose breast a single spark of the fire of freedom yet burns, to read Gov. Walker's proclamation, and mark the language addressed to the long-suffering, high-minded and patriotic men by that inflated and sanguinary of ficial. He speaks of their 'revolutionary proceedings'—their 'conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States'—and he warns them that they 'stand upon the brink of an awful precipice,' and entreats them not to 'take the fittal leap into the gulf below!!! He graciously promises them that if they will now 'desist from the projected revolution, the past will be forgotten as far a practicable' (!!!)—but if they persist, 'the deplorable consequences' must be upon their own heads. 'If you can be influenced by no other motive,' he says, 'the evident fact [alas! too evident] that THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose, should induce you to desist from those proceedings.' That was precisely the talk of George the Third to our revolutionary fathers.

to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose, should induce you to desist from those proceedings. That was precisely the talk of George the Third to our revolutionary fathers.

Finally, this blustering miscreant, adding to his haughty language the most lonthsome cant, says—'That the same overruling Providence, who holds in his hands the destiny of our beloved country, may now incline your hearts to peace, (!) and influence you to abandon this fatal enterprise, is my sincere wish.' Out upon this base dissembler! Let him not think to impose even upon the simple and credulous by such language! 'The same overruling Providence,' let him know, that 'overthrew Pharaoli and his hosts in the Red Sea,'—that brought Edom to the dust, and swept away Tyre, and destroyed Babylon, and desolated Palestine, and overthrew Greece and and such as the desired of the proclamation issued by General Jackson, dated Mobile, September 21, 1814, addressed 'to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana,'—in which he says:—'Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore elephived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of free-dom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous you dunder her mild and equitable government. On encolling yourselves in companies, the major-general commanding will select officers for your government, from your white fellow citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among your-slives.'

This was the old state of things, but we are living under another government and another Constitution.

and desolated Palestine, and overthrew Greece and Rome, for their oppression and cruelty, 'holds in his hands the destiny' of our still more guilty country, and nothing but repertance and the most thorough reformation can save it from similar retribution.

The was the old state of things, but we are living under another government and another Constitution. The time has come for revolution and secession; and any thing short of that is treason to the cause of freedom. Let the cry of 'No Union with Slavehold-reformation can save it from similar retribution.

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY. Extract of a letter from SALLIE HOLLEY to SANGE

FARMERSVILLE, N. Y., July 1st Your inquiry in a late LIBERATOR, about Dr. Ros and the Cleveland choir, suggests that you may regard as interesting the following extract of a letter I have just had from an Orthodox church member (a have just nad from all Orthodox cauren member (a lady friend of mine) in Cleveland, who has been a reader, for four years, of the Anti-Slavery Standard

I attended, as I anticipated, the meetings of the New School General Assembly, and every day wished you could have been with me. You have seen in the you could have been in the Standard the resolutions that were passed, the South Standard the resolutions and the call for a Convention at Washington, D. C., in August. So you have the result of the slavery discussion. Dr. Ross led off at result of the slavery discussion. Dr. 1008 led off at the beginning, and every body was, if possible, more profoundly impressed with the unbounded conceil of profoundly impressed the man, than with his atheistic sentiments. During the discussion, speeches, characteristic of minds that uttered them, were listened to, from pro-slavery through conservatism to anti-slavery, and back through conservation to pro-slavery. I never so fully realized the meaning of "outside pressure," as when I saw, day after day, that body surrounded, in church and gallery, by eager listeners, intent to hear their discussion and decision. When I saw the great solicitude of conservatism for "peace," not purity, and the fog and mists that clouded the minds of professedly libe ty-loving, humane men, I turned with renewed interest and increased reverence to that single-eyed zeal that looks uncompromisingly through all mists at the slave and his interests. I admire more than I can express, more than I ever have hitherto, such men as Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and such women

I am sure you, Mr. May, will be glad with me over this hearty testimony and first fruits of reading the

To show how anxious somebody was to forestall public opinion on this slavery discussion, there was scattered through the pews of Dr. Eells' church in Cleveland, (the same in which the Assembly met,) the Sunday previous to its gathering, the letter of that eminent Southern saint, Ross, to Albert Barnes, There was no equal zeal from any anti-slavery quarter, nor is it likely it would have had toleration in that N. Y. Observer reading and influenced church.

As you have often assured me you wish to know, I will here mention, that I am just come and am to stay in this region for the summer months, as last year, lecturing when and where I can. My post-office address will be 'Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.' until the 1st of October.

Very sincerely, SALLIE HOLLIE.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE. Died, in South Woodstock, Vt., July 15, JANES

SLAYTON, Esq., aged 86 years. Mr. Slayton was an ardent friend of the Anti-Slavery and Peace enterprises, was a Non-Resistant in theory and practice, a philanthropist, a friend of humanity, 'an honest man, the noblest work of God.' He was sincere in his convictions, and bold in avowing them, whether popular or not. He was a great reader, was a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR from its commencement, and took various other periodicalsen-listed in the benevolent and philanthropic causes of the day, and read them with the greatest avidity and relish. He was one of the originators of the Social Library in his town, over half a century ago, when the country was thinly populated, and he furnished it with numbers of anti-slavery and other books. The following tribute to his memory was read at the funeral. It was furnished by an old friend of Mr Slayton, himself an ardent and constant friend of the Library, and associate of Mr. S. in his plans for promoting the welfare of their fellow-men

· Circumstances have placed me in such a situation that it becomes my duty to say a few words. In the that it becomes my duty to say a few words. In the great change that has taken place in our friend Father Slayton, we have lost the last link in the original chain that bound society together to establish a Public Library in South Woodstock, more than sixty years ago. He was a friend and benefactor to the Library from the beginning to the time of his death. The 'South Woodstock Social Library' was established January 26, 1797. It has been steadly improving up to the present time. It has been our main pillar in society, and an honor to the town. Our friend who has left us contributed more in money and books than has left us contributed more in money and books than any other proprietor. He was a father to us, a benefactor in society, and a friend to humanity. We owe him a lasting debt of gratitude. His theory and practice in life appeared to be 'peace on earth and goodwill' to the whole human family.'

Mr. Slayton was a man very much respected in the community, and he was regarded as a useful citizen and a public benefactor.

He passed away in a ripe old age, peacefully and without a struggle. Since his death, an invitation came for him to attend the Northern Convention, to be held this fall. He was a veteran in the cause.

ANOTHER LIBERAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON: SIR,-In THE LIBERATOR for the 17th inst., I find a notice of the Penn Medical University, which is, without doubt, correct and just so far as that University is concerned, but in which I think you will perceive you have made a mistake. You say- This young institution is based upon more liberal principles than any other medical school in the country. While it professes to teach thoroughly and extensively the regular or prevailing practice, it also gives to every other system of the day a liberal appreciation; it rejects no newly-discovered truth because it may be identified

with a proscribed dogma.'

In this city of Cincinnati, there is a regularly chartered medical college, 'The Eclectic College of Medicine,' in which as liberal principles are incule as in the Penn Medical University, or any other college. In the Eclectic College of Medicine, entire freedom of opinion and practice in all matters medical. With this College, there is no distinction with regard to sex, and the two sexes are placed upon precisely the same footing, each attending the same lectures, and engaging in all the pursuits requisite to

obtain a thorough medical education. Yours, truly, Cincinnati, O., July 21, 1857.

THE TRACT SOCIETY. The Congregationalist publishes the circular which has recently been issued by the American Trad Society, designed to quiet the South, and says :-

. This document strikes us as a sign of the times. This document strikes as at real animus is per finely as it sounds—when its real animus is per ceived, it indicates pretty clearly, to our minds, that the plowshare of reform will have to go deep enough to loosen the roots of the present officials of the American Tract Society, before that lody uil cley the wishes of its constituent Christians, and fensal its feeble and sinful policy in reference to the grassin of our nation. These Secretaries, it is very dear are unit, both in sense and spirit, for the place they hold, or they never could have made so egregious a blunder as the emission of this wholly unauthorized and extraordinary sectional document.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN and FRANCES ELLES WATKINS have just concluded a successful serie. meetings in the Joy street and Twelfth Baptist churches in this city, treating prominently of slavery, tem-perance, and the elevation of colored Americans. A double quartette choir, on Monday evening last,

repeated their concert in Rev. L. A. Grimes's church to a good audience, and to their abundant satisfaction, if the number of bouquets tendered the several performers may be accepted as proof thereof.

For a startling exposure of the position occupied by the Philadelphia Methodist Conference Tract Society, in relation to slavery, see the article on our first page from the Philadelphia Moraing Times.

dict the stat an order proinstructed offending as the boasted the Board. tion asked l granted the week before Cluer intend immediately preached; ? which it has the same siness. Mr. by Mr. Just cided that invincible, s at fault. Last Sun

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whether nog suffrage; be who do not voted in the

A few words under the above head may not be inappropriate at the present time. Somebody has said appropriate is a jewel, and had he lived in this degenerate age, he might have added, 'rarely to be degenerate age, he might have added, 'rarely to be found in newspaperdom.' Boston, however, seems to be especially favored with a time-serving, scurrilous be especially navorca and a time-serving, scurrilous and cowardly press;—a press which is governed by men who never reluct at any meanness, however degrading it may be, when a selfish object is to be obgrading it and to the state of the quantity; bartering its venal wit for sums of gold, and holding itself in readiness at all times to belie the and notating to murder the reputation of the widowed and the fatherless, for a consideration. I doubt very much whether lying is not so congenial to some of their natures that they could not be hired to speak the truth. These are productive of but little injury to the right, when compared with those who 'steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.' When a notorious liar tells an improbable story, we are not so essily deceived. We have formed an estimate of his reliability, and know precisely what his assertions are worth. But when a person comes to us in the garb of friendship, and lies lies to us in the language of truth, the evil is immeasurable—we are liable to be misled, in spite of ourselves. So it is with the press. It is well known that certain of the daily papers of

It is well known that certain of the daily papers of this city have been somewhat loud-mouthed of late in support of freedom of speech. The Bee, for in-gane, went into raptures over Mr. Alger's Fourth of July Oration, lauding him to the skies for his patriotism and his Christianity, in daring to take such an opportunity to speak of the numberless evils which result from the traffic in human beings. No praise as too much for this. Then how it poured out its vials of wrath on those poor miserable Aldermen, for not thanking the hand which administered such a nuscous dose of God's truth! Some thought that his was a great step for the Bee, and honored it for is courage. It certainly would have been, had it been a step on the ground of principle. But no; the sinks of iniquity in which the Bee had wallowed for many years, were not to be outgrown so soon. They took Hamlet's advice, for a season, and assumed a virtue, though they had it not. The Bee became suddenly popular. Every day, as the interest and ex-

For the Himsel's advice, for a season, and assumes the property of the first product of the first product of the first product. Every day, as the interest and extended products are producted. All the class of entit-levery polic, a year gone by, was hield side, and it was highly and the product of the first product. All the class of entit-levery polic, a year gone by, was hield side, and it was highly and the product of the first product. All the class of entit-levery polic, a year gone by, was hield side, and it was highly and the product of the first product of the fir

A large audience, composed of some of the most influential and orderly of our citizens, is denominated a tabble of loafers and dirty boys'! O, exemplary Bee! Of course, you knew that you were uttering a mean and cowardly lie when you said that 'a party of North End boys had come up for the purpose of mobing him.' Kind Mr. Ham, to afford him such timely protection! For what other purpose did the Bee utter these palpable lies, than of misleading the publie to the injury of Mr. Cluer?

Now hear the Traceller. It says that 'a motley crew were assembled, some for the purpose of picking pekets, and more for the purpose of seeing a row.' I appose that the reporter of the Traveller was one of the last named; whether he was under the excitement of renewed ' physical fuel' or not, I cannot say. He confesses to have been in a condition not to hear any thing that Mr. Cluer said, with the exception of the mal prongun, and his article bears the marks of a clouded intellect in its construction. He asserts that some disposition was manifested to rescue the prisoner, but the officers succeeded in taking him beyond the limits of the Common, -all of which, if he knows any thing about the matter, he knows to be utterly and unqualifiedly false. In fact, it would be difficult to find any thing of truth in the whole report. He concludes, with a whine which is perfectly characteristic- We suppose this sort of thing will continue antil its natural result, a serious riot, is achieved, or and a law is enacted which shall declare that such scenes as have disgraced the city the last two Sabtaths are disturbances of the peace.' Well, suppose

OF A WOMAN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Dally Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., July 16, 1857.

Messrs. Editors,—Last evening, our little village was considerably excited by an arrest being made of a negro woman and three small children, who had escaped from their master, living at La Grange, Mo. It appears that the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place, for two or three days, and had been seen frequently by those who did not view them with any particular interest, and have even been so bold as to call on families living near their retreat for victuals, water, &c. But yester and have even been so bold as to call on families living near their retreat for victuals, water, &c. But yesterday, a report was raised that a reward of \$1,000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange, when 'all eyes were open for the apprehension of the fugitives, and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the stealthy tread, but no slaves were to be found, and the party, being weary, returned in the evening to refresh themselves for another trial at night. Their fun was spoiled, however, by a messenger arriving a few minutes after they returned, informing them that she negroes had been decoyed into the house of Mr. James Welsh, who lives at the edge of the timber in which the unfortunates were concealed. This treachery was performed by the daughter of Mr. Welsh, a young woman, who found the negroes a short distance from the house, by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house, she would give them something to eat. The razy mother could not but accept this offer for her starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay the should be a starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay the should be a starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay the should be a starving children, and without suspicion went into the starving children, and without suspicion went into a starving children, and without suspicion went into a starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay the starving children, and without suspicion went into a starving children, and without suspicion went into the house of the conversation and character of a starving children, and without suspicion went into the house of the conversation and character of a starving children, and without suspicion went into the house of the wild says that one night least every s crazy mother could not but accept this offer for her starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay their hunger, the sable mother and her poor helpless children were surrounded by a dozen stout men, all 'armed to the teeth.' In a few minutes, a hack was procured, and the poor creatures were fast returning to their bondage. True it is, that 'the love of money is the root of all evil.'

Do U. S. Officers Connive at the Slave Trade? The New York Times says: 'The bark J. G. Lewis, which was arrested and brought to shore in Buttermilk Channel, under suspicion of being a slaver, has been for five days in charge of Deputy Marshal O'-Keefe. During this time, a slight examination of the captain's and mate's trunks was made, and some charts of the captain's, and trunks belonging to an absent and mysterious person, carried ashore. Among the articles on board most suspected were two large try-kettles, which are used for cooking food for slaves. There was also pretty good authority for believing that the J. G. Lewis had already landed one cargo of slaves in Cuba. But she was discharged by the order of the Marshal on Saturday afternoon, and went to sea the same night. The reasons for the sudden decision have not been ascertained.'

and of fish in the stream below the distillery have sided. Two tons dead fish have been taken out, a mill-race being literally choked with them.

The Municipal Court of Boston, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Robert Sullivan, one of the persons who to take for in the Municipal Court of Boston, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Robert Sullivan, one of the persons who the distillery have sided. Two tons dead fish have been is dead fish in the stream below the distillery have simil-race being literally choked with them.

The Municipal Court of Boston, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Robert Sullivan, one of the persons who takes if so assull and battery, and admitted to bail in \$1200. That Ellen Desmond outrage was one of the most terrific crimes ever committed in the world; but there seems to be no indications of severe punishment therefor.

Sold into Slavery.—Here is a specimen of the initiation of the South makes it so easy to practice:

The Salem (N. J.) Scandard says that a free colored waterman from that place, some two years since, shipped for the West Indies, and subsequently went to Norfolk, where the captain of the boat induced him

sent and mysterious person, carried shore. Among the articles on board most suspected were two large try-kettles, which are used for cooking food for slaves, eigstons; The citizens who peaceably assemble to last temperature preaching or the honorable (?) Board of Aldermen, the police, and a lying press?

A word more, and I have done. It behoves the reple to beware of the men who control such a press. They ought to be named the All-together the recreations, and a sign placed over their kennels, law the result of the form of the same, he bites; and when he bites, in when he he he was, he bites; and when he bites, in when he he was, he bites; and when he bites, in when he he was, the time state of the will rankle to the death: and all their ministers attend on him.

T. V.

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A Woman Tarred and Feathered.—The Winsted (Conn.) Herald says that one night last week, several women in or near the village of Colebrook river, hav-ing blacked their faces and otherwise disguised them-

13° Among the passengers by the steamship Arabia from New York, on Wednesday, was the talented Maria Mitchell, the astronomer of Nantucket. She goes abroad to visit the great observatories and astronomers of Europe, where her fame, which has preceded her, will secure her a hearty welcome.

Poisoned Whiskey.—The Lebanon (Ohio) Star records the death of four men from drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. It also says that tens of thousands of fish in the stream below the distillery have died. Two tons of dead fish have been taken out, a mill-race being literally choked with them.

Runaway Negroes in Illinois.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Nashville, Washington county, gives an account of the shooting of a runaway negro in that vicinity.

This oase, in some of its details, resembles one we heard of yesterday as having occurred at Sparta, in Randolph county. The report is that three slaves ranaway from their owners, near the Pilot Knob, in Missouri; that they were traced to St. Genevieve, where they crossed the river, three young men close upon their heels, and made for Sparta; that they were overtaken before reaching that place; that the were overtaken before reaching that place; that the negroes gave battle, and fired five shots at one of the young men, and that he then shot at and killed one of the slaves, and wounded another; that, worse still, he cut off the head of the dead negro, got alcohol, and preserved it in this way, intending to take it for exhibition to the Pilot Knob.—St. Louis Republican.

The DeBow's mortality statistics show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are three hundred and twenty thousand per year, or one and one third per cent, of the population. In England, the ratio is over two per cent, and in France nearly three per cent, and in France nearly three per cent, and in France nearly three per cent, are the healthiest of the States, and have six hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants over one hundred years of age.

A burglar entered the store of Philip Fingler in York Avenue, Staten Island, last Moaday night, and

A burglar entered the store of Philip Fingler in York Avenue, Staten Island, last Monday night, and was shot by Miss Jane Wilcox, who slept on the premises. His body was found on Wednesday, floating in the bay, near Clifton. The coroner's jury commended the heroic conduct of the lady in defending the property of her friend, at the risk of her own life. The man ryaphally held confederates who after his defended to the conduct of the lady in defending the property of her friend, at the risk of her own life. The man probably had confederates, who, after he died, threw his body overboard.

A good deal of excitement and sympathy was

Agood deal of excitement and sympathy was aroused lately at Rio Janeiro, on behalf of a slave woman, Matilda, who, having had a child born to her master, was sold, with her offspring, by her seducer, to another. By this man she was treated so cruelly, that when crossing the bay of Rio lately, on one of the ferry boats, she threw her child into the water, and then jumped after it. A sailor saved both. Matilda was tried and acquitted, when her advocate paid \$950, and gave her her freedom. Slavery is bad any where, and this case illustrates the system.

Another Minister Driven out of the South.—Revelenry Cherry, formerly a missionary of the American Board in India, and for several years pastor of a Presbyterian church in Georgia, has just returned to Rochester, where he formerly resided, having been forced to leave the South on account of his political sentiments, which were on the side of freedom, and not of slavery. We are informed that he intends to remove to Michigan. As his pulpit in Georgia is now vacant, we expect soon to hear a call for volunteers. Some minister, who has only a small capital of the gospel, will here find an excellent chance to invest it.

"Free Speech" in Texas.—A paper called the Free Press, published at Quitman, Texas, has been suppressed. A pro-slavery mob voted to destroy the office, and gave Winston Banks and Mr. Lemon, the editors, twenty-four hours in which to leave the place. The press was demolished, and the editors fied. The paper advocated the substitution of free for slave labor in Texas, as best for its material interest, but made no moral opposition to slavery as wrong in principle.

The use of labor-saving machines is rapidly extending. One single shop in Illinois has turned out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and fifty-one combined reapers and mowers, which, at \$145 each, the retail price for the average of the sales,

Revolution in Spain.—By the last arrival from Europe, it appears that Spain is still fearfully agitated with revolutionary movements. An insurrection had occurred in the town of Utrera, near Seville, resulting in twenty of the insurgents being killed, and twenty two others, who had been arrested, being shot. An outbreak was expected in Madrid hourly.

Slaver Captured.—The British war steamer Prometheus has captured the ship Adams Gray, from New Orleans, on the coast of Africa, as a slaver. The Gray was last from Havana, and had a large sum in gold on board for the purchase of negroes. The prize was condemned and sold.

was condemned and sold.

Know-Nothing National Executive Committee.—The President of the late American Convention at Louisville has announced the following National Executive Committee:—Anthony Kennedy, Md.; Jacob Broom, Pa.; A. B. Ely, Mass.; Wm. R. Smith, Ala.; Vespasian Ellis, Washington; J. Scott Harrison, Ohio; A. H. H. Stewart, Va.; James W. Barker, N. Y., James Bishop, N. J.: Kenneth Raynor, N. C.; F. K. Zollikoffer, Tenn.; Erastus Brooks, N. Y., Henry W. Davis, Md. All for the South!

The wife of Hon. Pitt Fessenden, of Portland, died suddenly at the Glen House on Thursday after-noon. Her remains were conveyed to Portland.

To on the 28th ult., the bodies of a murdered woman and her three children were found shockingly-mangled, in the Illinois river, near Meredosia and Naples. The woman resided in Beardstown, Ill., near the river. The murder was committed about the 1st of May, and the murderers, an Irishman and a mulatto, who were in the employ of the unfortunate woman, have fled to Canada.

latto, who were in the employ of the unfortunes man, have fled to Canada.

Death of Capt. Patten, of Neptune's Car Memory.—
Capt. Joshua A. Patten, whose misfortunes and sufferings, in connection with the ship Neptune's Car, have been the theme of much public comment, died at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, at two 'clock yesterday morning, aged 30 years 3 months. Deaf and blind and sick as he has been for months past, his heroic wife refused, nevertheless, to surrender him to the care of strangers; and it was not until Friday, when it was apparent that his reason was gone and he was utterly unmanageable, that she consented to his removal to the Asylum. Mrs. Patten herself is slowly recovering from the effects of fever. She is still quite feeble; but the patience in suffering and the energy in emergencies which she has hitherto displayed may carry her over this, which she regards as the greatest of her sorrows. The women of America, upon hearing the new calamity which has overtaken this brave little woman, will, we trust, manifest their sympathy in a form which will give evidence of its reality.

A Negro appointed to Office is Wisconsin—Secretary to the strain of the 2sth ult. The memorable siege of Saragos- which will give evidence of its reality.

A Negro appointed to Office is Wisconsin—Secretary to the strain of the 2sth ult. The memorable siege of persons the fight in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutemant of infant in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutemant of infant in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutemant of infant in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutemant of infant in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutemant of infant in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion, she was made a sub-licutemant of infant in firing on the French. For her services on this occas

antry in the Spanish army, and received several decorations. She was buried at Cueta, with all the hondule of State Refuses to Fite the Bond.—On the 9th day of July, 1857, a commission, as notary public, was issued by Governor Bashford to H. Nolan—a person of nut brown complexion and negro extraction, who has resided in this city many years as barber, ice creams shoon keeper, and leader of a cotillion band. He also invented the 'capitaluvium' and 'tricopherous,' two varieties of 'dog waters' in general use and circulation for the hair. The commission is issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan, and by Wm. B. Jarvis as bondsmen? But the Secretary of State, Col. Jones, refuses to file the bond, and on it we sind the following endorsement:—'This appointment is in violation of the Constitution, and therefore void.'—Madison Demacrat, July 16.

A Negro appointed to Office in Wisconsin—Secretary of State Bond.—On the 9th day of July, 1857, a commission, as notary public, was issued to the rememory.

A Sad accident occurred on the 6th June, at Shrewbury, England, by which a number of persons were killed. An entertainment was given by Mr. July 1857, a commission, as notary public, was issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan—a person of nut bridge was broken down by the great rush of persons. This bridge was broken down by the great rush of persons were killed. An in the close of the entertainment, and 150 persons of 'dog waters' in general use and circulation for the hair. The greater portion of these were rescued alive, but ten were taken out of these were rescued alive, but ten were taken out of the bond, and on it we sind the follows the publisher of the 'Heralds' and 'Champions,' by which a copy of each can accompany the Representative Women at the reduced price of \$3 for one set.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER,

LYDIA MARIA CHILD,

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

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ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,

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Copies

Prof. Hedrick, who was expelled from a North Carolina University, 'where larning is professed,' for daring to vote for Fremont, has settled in New York as an analytical and consulting chemist.

tw The reduced charges for passage to Europe by the fast steamer Vanderbilt are, \$100 first cabin, and \$50 second cabin. The charges used to be \$130 and \$75.

Suppression of Incendiary Publications.—Slavery has established among us a more irresponsible censorship of the press than even that of the despots of Europe. For example, the postmaster of Wirt Court House, Va., has been in the habit of burning, weekly, the Pittsburgh Dispatch, sent to a subscriber at that office. Two justices of the peace pronounced it incendiary.

The Smith Family over the Water.—Tables have been published of the births, deaths and marriages, in a single year, in England and Wales, of some of the more numerous of those English families whose surnames are derived from occupation. It appears from these statisties, which are reliable, that every year office. Two justices of the peace pronounced it incendiary. extinction, marry.

Eight Victims in one Family!—We copy the following from the obituary announcement in the Montreal Gazette of the 15th inst.:

Perished, on the steamer Montreal, on the 27th June, Bryce Hall, Brydekirk Village, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, agod 43; also, Jane, his wife, aged 47; William, their son, aged 23; Simon, 14; Robert, 10; Peter, 7; Catharine, their daughter, aged 18; Mary Ann, 12.

Texas, as best for its more and poposition to slavery as wrong in principle.

Let it Slide.—Rev. William Beecher, in a speech at North Brookfield on the 4th, is said to have made use of the following expression—God help the Union to slide to perdition! Amen!

The use of labor-saving machines is rapidly extending. One single shop in Illinois has turned out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and the Edinburgh Temperance League, to deliver four lectures a week for three years, or six hundred lectures. Eight months in the year are to be spent in lecturing in England, and four in Scotland.

out this year, so far, four thousand six hundred and fifty-one combined reapers and mowers, which, at the state of the combined reapers and mowers, which, at the state of the combined reapers and mowers, which, at the state of the combined reapers and mowers, which, at the state of the combined reapers and mowers, which, at the state of the combined reapers and mowers, which, at the state of the combined reapers and mowers of the sales, amounts to \$674.395, nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. It is said that there will be 20,000 machines made in Illinois this year. The widow of the patentee of a certain popular machine has an income from the sales of \$150,000 per annum.

Death of the Guide Stephen.—We announce to day the death of Stephen, the celebrated guide of the Mammoth Cavo. He is pleusantly remembered by many thousands of people in this country, and in all portions of the civilized world. One who knew him well has suggested that contributions should be raised for the erection of a monument to his memory; and, unquestionably, a very tall one might be erected from the contribution of small sums by all those to whose enjoyment he ministered.—Louisville Journal, July 11.

Pro-Slavery Weather,—If there is any truth in Gov. Walker's theory, that political questions in Kansas must be decided by the thermometer, the supporters of the 'peculiar institution' may now take courage. This graduated arbiter of the Kansas question shows the mercury up to 100 degrees in the shade. The South Carolina b'hoys, of whom there are many about town, say, 'It's plenty hot enough for niggers!'—Kansas Free Slate.

Caught on the Cone-Catcher.—As the Chicopee train was going up on Thursday morning, a cow that strayed upon the track unexpectedly, was taken up by the cow-catcher and carried some distance, her head at one side of the locomotive, her feet at the other, and then tumbled heels over head down an embankment, after which she are a decided by the combined to the combined to the combined to the combined to the combine

cow-catcher and carried some distance, her head at one side of the locomotive, her feet at the other, and then tumbled heels over head down an embankment, after which she arose, shook herself, and walked of the great joy of her miserable owner, who had rushed from his house at the first appearance of danger to his pet, and followed the train with imprecations and cries of 'Stop the darned thing! stop her!' All's well that ends well.—Springfield Republican.

Beselvting in Strip Parks of the darned of the darned than the distribution of the street and sall beautiful to the river were entirely flooded. As the stream of water passed down State street, it had all the appearance and rapidity of rapids, and boxes and barrels were whirled nearly a mile.

If A little before noon on Saturday, one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder and lightning storms experienced, visited the city of Albany, and produced scenes never before witnessed in the city. The rain fell in perfect torrents, and State street and sall parallel streets leading to the river were entirely flooded. As the stream of water passed down State street, it had all the appearance and rapidity of rapids, and boxes and barrels were whirled nearly a mile. The storm lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and both travel and business were entirely suspended.

pended.
The stores and cellars on Beaver, Broadway, State,
Maiden Lane, etc., were flooded, and great damage
was done. Treadwell's Iron Foundry, on Beaver
street, suffered severely.

The policy of making Oregon a slave State continues to be zealously urged, and a prospectus has been issued for a pro-slavery paper.

TF A gold medal has been offered by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of England, for the encouragement of Liberian literature. All competitors must be Liberian citizens, whether male or female, and of good moral repute. The subject presented for competition is, 'The Future of Africa.'

Prizes worth contending for.—At the grand Firemen's Tournament, to come off at Elmira, N. Y., 31st August, six prizes for the best playing are offered, ranging from \$1000 to \$1800. At least 150 companies are expected to be present.

Glad of It.—The Journal publishes a series of resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Society of Abolitionists, denouncing, in no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favor-

able to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatica disunionists.—*True American*. Death of a Hareard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Essex bar; and the first President of the Common Council of Salem, under the city charter.

* CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Collections at Feltonville, Mass., by Parker Pillsbury, Collections Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, by do.,

Collections by Mrs. Drake, for Tract Fund: A. A. Burrage, Boston, Mass.,
Mrs. Elizabeth Doten, Lowell, Mass.,
Mrs. George Armsden, do.
N. M. Wright,
Isaac Abbott, Lawrence, Mass.,
J. C. Tilton, Haverhill, do.
Two friends, do.
E. P. Hill, do.
Moses Jewett, South Danvers, Mass.,
Luther Fernald, do.
Two friends, do. 0 50 0 25 0 25 3 00 0 50 0 35 0 50 0 50 Tuther Fernald, do.
Two friends, do.
Mrs. Ann Johnson, Haverhill, N. H.,
Mary Carlisle, Exeter, N. H.
Nancy Carlisle, " Nancy Carlisle,
Two friends,
E. T. Odlin,
Mrs. Abby Mainjoy,
Charles I. Tash
J. F. Leadbetter, George Harris,

Mrs. Emma Shute,

Joseph Cram, Hampton Falls, N. H.,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

ern New York, at Canandaigua. The Committee take the greatest pleasure in being able to announce to those who always espouse the cause of the oppressed, that they will celebrate MONDAY, the 3d day of August, at Canandaigua, where they expect to meet the people, not only by thousands, but tens of thousands. The Committee have made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all who may honor our village with their presence. They have engaged the Fair Ground, with its large Amphitheatre, capable of holding forty thousand people. A better place could not be selected, taking it on all accounts, in the United States of America. The Committee give a cordial invitation to all, without distinction, to come and help commemorate that glorious day that redeemed eight hundred thousand human beings from a thraldom worse than death, and bade them rise and stand up, and henceforth be men. A glorious epoch! Keep it before the people, until the last vestige of slavery shall have been driven beyond the Pasific Ocean!

The Act of Emancipation will be read by Miss Barbar Ann Stewart—addresses delivered by Frederick Douglass and Rev. Henry H. Garnett—and a poem GREAT STATE CELEBRATION for West-

Ocean!
The Act of Emancipation will be read by Miss Barbara Ann Stewart—addresses delivered by Frederick Douglass and Rev. Henry H. Garnett—and a poem recited by the Rev. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J.

To PROVIDENCE, R. I.—PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American A. S. Society, will lecture in Providence on Sunday afternoon and evening, August 2.

WANTED—In order to complete four sets of the series of Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for permanent preservation in four of the largest and most valuable public libraries in Massachusetts, the following numbers are wanted, for which an appeal is now made to the liberality of individual owners. Any person, having one or more of these numbers to spare, will be using them wisely, and for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, by giving them for the benefit of the above specified object. They may be sent to the care of SAMUEL May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston:

First Annual Report, (1833.) Second, (1834.) Fourth, (1836.) Fifth, (1837.) Sixth, (1838.) Seventh, (1839.) Twelfth, (1844.) and Thirteenth, (1846.)

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WM. S. HAYWOOD,

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Hopedale, Milford, Mass, July 31, 1857.

PROSPECTUS. INDIAN ARCANA, an Illustrated Monthly, published by the 'Indian Medical Institute,' at 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Edited by Rev. Georoec C. Baxenorr, formerly of the New York, and late of the Providence, Conference of the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church.

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EY. O SAMUEL uly lat. Dr. Ross may rea letter I nember (a

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an been a igh of the een in the he Southonvention have the led off at ible, more

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there was ibly met,) rt Barnes, ry quarter. in that N. to know, I am to stay last year, t-office ad-

Co., N. Y.

OLLIE. E. 15, JAMES Anti-Slatesistant in end of hu k of God. l in avowon from its eauses of widity and the Social ago, when e furnished

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Tract Socion our first

POETRY . -

THE DYING SOLDIER. Ends thus my vain dream of glory! Thus 'mid mangled heaps to lie, Writhing on War's altar gory, Like a trampled worm to die!

Maker! God! dare I address Thee? Dare I call upon thy name? Dare the lips, once taught to bless Thee. Call thee 'Father!' without shame

Fool! oh fool! I felt a hero: Liveried fool! vain, tawdry slave! Did I follow Christ, or Nero? Are none but the soldier brave?

Braver thou, hard-working brother; Once I pitied thy tame heart-Toiling to support our mother,
Thou had chosen the 'better part.'

Thou darest call on God to bless thee, Struggling thus beneath his eye; No sharp conscience-pangs distress thee Brother! thou art fit to die!

Tenterden, (Eng.) For the Liberator.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. Our flag is the flag of the free. Written for the ' Fourth.'

Is it not vain, this idle boast that we are true and And that above us proudly waves the 'flag of lib-

That our brave Eagle's sheltering wings are spread alike for all,

And from our starry banner bright no darkening shadows fall ? Long hath it echoed through our land-aye, floated

o'er the sea-That ours is Freedom's chosen land, the home of

Liberty: That here no haughty feudal prince doth lord it o'er the soil,

But Labor hath her full reward for all her hours of And that upon this festal day a nation's triumph-

Is borne upon the summer breeze in rapturous shouts along;

That every where throughout our land, from South to farthest West. There's joy and peace within our homes, and we are greatly blest.

Ah! hear they not a pleading voice borne on the Southern gale;

The history of a brother's wrongs? Ah! 'tis a fearful Above the booming cannon's sound I hear that

mournful cry-It mingles with the joy-bells' chime, that wail of

Think you, with joy and pride they hail the coming of this day? And does our star of Freedom shine to bless them with

And can they peace and safety find beneath our banner's fold?

Alas! it waves above the mart where men like beasts

It hath no power to shield the slave from insult and

It only helps to bind his chains, to make them fast and strong; And, ah! its azure folds but speak of all the bond-

man's wocs-Of the deep, heart-crushing agony which life may

We cannot join the loud acclaim, the triumph-song

to-day; From festive scenes and flower-decked halls our thoughts are far away;

While millions of our brethren still in cruel bondag We cannot feel that we are free-no joy-wreaths can

we twine. Barre, Mass, July 4, 1857.

For the Liberator. SONNET: TO A ROBIN.

Oh Robin! coming to me from the west, Elitting the brokes and pr I cannot understand thy lilted sone. What story dost thou tell? Thy strange unrest,

Thy heart, wild fluttering 'neath its crimson vest, Half make me deem it some lorn tale of wrong. Ah. Christ! were I but skilled in thy dear tongue. No prophet's power could make my soul more ble There is a language through all Nature speaking, Wherever on the earth her lover fares:

From the eloquently silent lightning, wreaking Its thought on thunder-tones, to the parson'

Of icy-blooded snails, that crawl beneath Their shells, and so avoid the tempest's breath!

SUMMER DAYS.

In Summer, when the days were long, We walked together in the wood; Our heart was light, our step was strong, Sweet flutterings were there in our blood, In Summer, when the days were long.

We strayed from morn till evening came; We gathered flowers, and wove us crowns; We walked 'mid poppies red as flame, Or sat upon the yellow downs; And always wished our life the same.

In Summer, when the days were long, We leaped the hedgerow, crossed the brook; And still her voice flowed forth in song, Or else she read some graceful book,

In Summer, when the days were long, And then we sat beneath the trees, With shadows lessening in the noon And, in the sunlight and the breeze, We feasted, many a gorgeous June, While larks were singing o'er the leas.

In Summer, when the days were long, On dainty chicken, snow-white bread, We feasted, with no grace but song; We plucked wild strawberries, ripe and red, In Summer, when the days were long.

We loved, and yet we knew it not, For loving seemed like breathing then; We found a heaven in every spot, Saw angels, too, in all good men; And dreamed of God in grove and grot.

In Summer, when the days are long, Alone I wander, muse alone I see her not : but that old song Under the fragrant wind is blown, In Summer, when the days are long.

Alone I wander in the wood: But one fair spirit hears my sighs; And half I see, so glad and good, The honest daylight of her eyes,

That charmed me under earlier skies. In Summer, when the days are long, I love her as we loved of old : My heart is light, my step is strong, For love brings back those hours of gold, In Summer, when the days are long.

The Liberator.

whole land, preoccupying every available position of influence, and obtaining nominal possession of the vast majority of public religious organizations, it has been more and more apparent that this orthodox church is of the great Liberal Divisions of America is doubtless more than to any other cause, it owes its present as-cendancy to its practical skill in working up the ma-higher light within as the test of religious character; terials of our society into its ecclesiastical forms. Its to continue and elevate and purify the perennial sernew civilization, and its blundering attempts to solve and concentrate it on our national life whenever and claims affinity with our best idea of existence, a thousands will confound their new isms with th faith and hearty assent, is already gone. It now exists because it is the only ecclesiastical house that has carnation of Religion than the present Church, will large possession of the ground, and because it has not die unvisited by a vision of what is to be. gradually abandoned the high place of moral leadership, and, by adopting the questionable style of policy the life of Christianity; neither the period when it

balances by which it attracts the people: but in these we recognize nothing beyond the worldly wisdom dile-age culture, and clothing itself anew in the form that rules our commerce, engineers our politics, and of thought and life appropriate to a world already works the machinery of society. In truth, while pre-tending to censure America for worldliness, and de-its habits by an advancing intelligence and freedom. nouncing all departure from her creeds as a conces. That we may have the same wis lom from on high t sion to the popular whim of the hour, this church do our work that inspired the chosen spirits of past owes its chief success as an establishment to its adop- eras to accomplish their mission of regeneration, is my tion of all those worldly tricks and political subterfu- fervent prayer. ges that constitute the barbarian element in our national mind. It is a great worldly organization, constructed on the same principles, moved by the same VISIT TO BOSTON .-- THEODORE PARKER kind of forces, enslaved to the populace by the same causes, as other great public interests, only claiming the right to hold the keys of heaven and hell as her exclusive protogetive. It is a chameleon, assuming the hues of the society in which it dwells, destitute of commanding force in itself, but responding as rapcauses, as other great public interests, only claiming idly as safety will permit to the demand of the world rapid march of events. idly as safety will permit to the demand of the world in which it lives. It is a fire-cater in South Carolina, an evangelical Abolitionist in Massachusetts, a lover of fashion and amusement in one district of every community, and a foe of the sunny side of life else where; it accepts literature and science, or repudiates

of truth, love, and everlasting order, which silently entrance might be as little observed as possible warmed the world into higher forms of civilization; that prophetic element in all speech, and art, and literature, and that heroic and disinterested quality in tell a man be must not go to a certain place—that erature, and that heroic and disinterested quality in tell a man be must not go to a certain place—that all private and public conduct, which, scorned and it will be unsafe for his personal reputation or injostled aside to-day, are on the throne to-morrow.

America is not degenerating towards atheism or irreligion, but has the seeds of a new and loftier concentration. There are multitudes of people, and America is not degenerating towards atheism or irreligion, but has the seeds of a new and loftier eonception of Christianity scattered over a broad surface, and striking their roots in her virgin soil. We must, however, look for their germination among the more libral districts of the popular ecclesiasticism, and the vast regions lying in the outer light; for exclusion from the confidence of the orthodoxy of America is simply a deliverance from a close, dimly lighted, badly very one who visits Boston, and intends to see and hear whatever is notable in it. But ventilated enclosure, into the free domain of nature to see and hear

forces that will contest the ground for freedom and Christian civilization in our long national struggle. Of In every quarter of our land, in every region of our Religions Life in America is still confined to private circles, floating down, as large as alle, looking down being classes and proposed to the blurch, it has little fellowship with its policy or belief in its permanency. But large masses and containing a congregation large country of the church, it has little fellowship with its policy or belief in its permanency. But large masses and the control of the church, it has little fellowship with its policy or belief in its permanency. But large masses and a bit its permanency and in any ways are manifesting their interest in the great revival of religion in the United States. In the forestantion of pays politice and poperaturity to observe their fires and particular of the public mind towards amuse-most to the will of one configuration of the public mind towards amuse-most to the will of one configuration of the continuous and the conference of the continuous and the conference of the public mind towards amuse-most to the will of one configuration of the public mind towards amuse-most to the will of one configuration of the public mind towards amuse-most to the public mind towards amuse-most to the will of one conference in the transition of our professional life, and the conference of the continuous and the conference of the continuous and the elevation therein; in the transition of our professional life, and the conference of the public mind towards amuse-most to the transition of our professional life, and the conference of the public mind towards amuse-most to the public mind towards amuse-most circles, flourishing in characters moulded by the

God, but an atmosphere of divine influence; in spiritualism, considered as a theology, which is a benevolent protest against the caricatures of the future life in the creeds; in the struggles of several freely-dis-LETTER TO THE PENNSYLVANIA 'PRO- posed divisions of orthodox sects; in the liberal Con-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.' gregationalism of the Eastern States, inaugurated by Among the series of excellent letters read at Channing, and Ballou, and Parker; and in your own the late annual meeting of the 'Progressive Friends,' enlarged version of the strongest religious element in held at Longwood, (Pa.) was the following from A. the early life of Pennsylvania, are found the best at-D. Mayo, paster of an independent church at Albany. tempts to organize this coming faith of the better side Albany, May 6, 1857. There is danger that all these attempts to organize

At a late hour, I am compelled to deny myself the Liberal Christianity will become narrow, conceited and great pleasure of accepting your courteous invitation exclusive; but in proportion as they do will they to be present at the annual meeting of the Progressive | wither and be cut away from the vigorous trunk of our Friends on May 17th; but I cannot deny myself the new life. This great movement is still positively privilege of thanking you for the invitation, and spirit of religious aspiration, and negatively a strong briefly expressing my interest in the important religious movement represented by this yearly gathering expression in any national formula of belief large enough to embrace the several divisions of the Liberal I recognize in this organization of Progressive force; it is grasping for an organization that shall Friends another in the scries of remarkable demon- combine the efficiency, simplicity and grandeur of a strations made in the direction of a free Christianity true Church of Christ. The organized body that has by our countrymen during the last half century.

While the theology and ecclesiastical policy of our American self-styled orthodoxy have gone over the whole land, prececupying every available position of American revolution which underlies all our future.

in more than one important sense heterodox, heretical very unsatisfactory and inexplicable to the bigots and and anti-Christian. That it has furnished a sort of politicians of the reigning ecclesiasticism, no less than shelter for the people against the high winds of irre to many of its best and most charitable disciples, but shelter for the people against the high winds of irreligion; has become the depository of some religious it need not be so to curselves. First of all, to be true reality; has especially become venerable by the force of the numerous and affecting associations, Christian and social, intertwined with it, we cannot deny. But, theology, though outwardly consistent and determined, is in reality a hybrid system, in which the middle ages and Young America, forced into strange and one side of the great invisible temple of Christianity, ages and Tollag America, loce and state and than for permanent endurance; again and again to is damaged on every side by the encroachments of our gather the amount of spiritual force already attained, the problems of republican life by its dead formulas, wherever we can; to pray and hope for all things Its theory of life has many of the vices of the old monastic conception of this world, minus the vigor that comes from hearty belief in it; and wherever it haunting shadow of asceticism rules its attempt of coming American conception of Christianity, and fall healthy force. Its hold on the people, through their into new bigotry; but those who can endure the life-

that prevails in other departments of our ordinary life, has become the shadow of the populace, instead of ership of Paul, nor the time when it shock off the its guide to heaven.

No one can dispute the enterprise, the vigor, the tact, the wonderfully involved system of checks and painfully disengaging itself from the creeds and Yours, for the truth.

NORTH HARTLAND, (Vt.) June 15, 1857.

them, according as the occupants of the pews have leisure for culture, or, having none, despise what they do not possess; it lobbies in successful emulation of politicians at Albany for Trinity Church Corporation, are it decreased wealth, it does not represent. It is politicians at Albany for Trinity Church Corporation, or it denounces wealth it does not represent. It is as essentially subdued to the worldliness and varying as essentially subdued to the worldliness and varying moods of the people as the press, fashion, the popular literature, or the partisan politics of the day, and has long ceased to be characteristic of the religious life of long ceased to be characteristic of the religious life of without iostling other wayfarers, there are few that the popular literature, or the partisan politics of the religious life of long ceased to be characteristic of the religious life of long ceased to what a larm of fire.

But what I had hitherto seen of crazed misery was a trifle compared to what as belief compared to what a l concern themselves to inquire whither he is going. last mood of the democracy, but the eternal element in every state of society, consisting of those fixed ideas back way, and not by the front entrance, so that my

ventilated enclosure, into the free domain of nature and providence, lighted by God's sunshine, and swept by the invigorating air of humanity.

Here, along with much crudeness of manners and much infancy, are growing up the mighty forces that will contest the ground for freedom and is the swept sunshine. fore alluded to, which prompts one to go where his steps will be pretty certain to be lured to perdition. Of course, my metite was the form

Of course, my motive was the former one.

Music Hall, the place where Mr. Parker's congre In every quarter of our land, in every region of our so-called secular life, is now appearing that new religious force which will take the aggressive against superstition and sin, and, using such weapons of organization as it can command, conquer as much of America for God as it is permitted to occupy. The best Religious Life in America is still confined to private circles, flourishing in characters moulded by the circles, flourishing in characters moulded by the deepest love, blended with the finest intelligence and most characteristic refinement of the time. In or out of the church, it has little fellowship with its policy or belief in its permanency. But large masses of our people are already becoming affected by the same mighty influence, and in many ways are manifesting

is both solemn and devout. He uses few or no cant phrases; or hackneyed forms of speech. His language is simple, and concise, and child-like; and whether he is addressing the Deity or his fellow-men, he speaks with the utmost directness. No one can hear him without being convinced that he is profoundly a religious man, and sincere in all his ways and purposes. His discourse at this time was one suited to the season of the year—'The Manifestations of the Divine in Nature.' Parts of it were very eloquent, and all was interesting. I have already extended this letter to too great length to attempt a description of the discourse. There were more heresics in it than in any previous discourse that I ever heard him deliver—for years ago I had heard him several times. He has little faith in the miraculous; but seems to have great faith in manifestations of divine wisdom and love in all outward nature and all human life. Speaking of the feeding of five thousand with the five loaves and two small fishes, he said he 'doubted not that it was a theological fiction; but what was that as a manistrate. Il fishes, he said he 'doubted not that it was a estation of divine care and love, to the wondrous rovision made in nature, whereby a thousand milions of people receive their daily bread as punctally as the day comes round! At an adjourned meeting of the colored citizens of Toronto, called to express a sense of their indignation at the speech of Col. Prince, delivered in the Legislative Council on the 9th inst., the following estation of divine care and love, to the wondrous provision made in nature, whereby a thousand mil-lions of people receive their daily bread as punct-ually as the day comes round!

somewhat from the purpose can be saying two words in praise where I have one in consure—a great fault, when speaking of such a matter, I am aware. I am like some spoken of in Goldsmith's 'Village Pastor,' who, though they 'came to scoff, remained to PHILO.

Correspondence of the New York Times INSANE PEOPLE AT A FIRE.

CONDUCT OF THE INMATES OF THE UTICA ASYLUM. WHILE IT WAS BURNING.

Passing onward, around the east end of the edifice, I came upon groups of the crazed inmates, some laughing, some weeping, some groaning with affright, others, more calm, trying to soothe the troubled spirits of their companions. - From the grated windows of this portion of the Asylum peered the heads of the crazed inmates, moved like those outside by the various emotions of glee, terror and sorrow. One old woman had thrust a gaunt leg and arm through the grating, and was screaming for help with the energy only of madness, while the rude crowd laughed at her agony. Another window showed a pale, thin, white creature, looking almost like a spectre, waving her gaunt arms mourofully about, and gesticulating to some imaginary demoning in the air. Here stood a woman peering through the iron bars, and talking calmly, soberly and earnestly with the urchins who jeered at her, and threw weeds up at the window; while all about were stolid faces staring vacantly down upon the crowd which had invaded the wonted sanctity of the place, and from within arose screams as of demons let loose, proceeding, doubtless, from patients who were obliged to be chained.

Passing about to the rear of the building, my attention was arrested by violent curses and threats which came in a sharp feminine voice from beneath Passing onward, around the east end of the edi-

bonnet, wearing a neat calico dress, and holding in her hand a book. 'I'd have you know, 'she shrieked, as her eye fell on this humble reporter, 'that I can take care of myself, ye brute! Ain't I old enough? Don't I know, enough? say, ye? I don't intend to run away, neither, do ye mind, you blasted ——, 'and a string of oaths followed, which my modest pen shrinks from recording.

A neat-looking negro girl, some eighteen years old, whom I had supposed, from her demeanor, was an attendant, hereupon suddenly sprang up, and clapping her bands madly, yelled, 'Go in, old gal!' and subsided again into a stupor; while the poor crazed creature resumed her torrent of Billinggate and rage, and I resumed my walk—not, however, before noticing an old woman who sat upon a wheelbarrow, swaying to and fro, and monating most mournfully. Her wail was incessant and monotonous; each groan seemed to be the expiring gasp of a dying soul.

Over in the grove to the south I saw many people moving about, and thither I wended my way.

Over in the grove to the south I saw many people moving about, and thither I wended my way.

Between it and me lay a kitchen garden in a high state of cultivation, and a hoe, a plow, and a pair of coats which lay in my path, showed the precipitancy with which they had been dropped on the alarm of fire.

But what I had hitherto seen of crazed misery

their unwonted situation in the open air, surrounded by a gaping, laughing, jeering crowd. No efforts of the keepers could keep the forts of the keepers could keep the poor creatures still; the most that could be done was to prevent them from running away.

Here sat a woman of a slovenly aspect, singing—

Bye and bye we will meet you, Bye and bye we will meet you, Bye and bye, O, bye and bye, We will meet you, in the promised land,' etc.

Her song was changeless, both in tone and words, but was interrupted by frequent outbreaks of sub-dued laughter. She seemed to think herself the dued laughter. She seemed to think herself the fith. Resolved, That we return our heartfelt

Near her grovelled on the ground a gray-haired woman, with a Roman nose, and with a figure of much portliness. She kept up a sort of half-gibber, with her mouth agape, and rolling from side to side, striking about with her hands. She was not long allowed thus to lie in the dirt; it being found impossible to induce her to sit up, I took hold with some other gentlemen, and laid her on a bed which had been procured, and spread under a tree.

Pacing gently to and iro, with a book clasped in her hand, a tall, thin lady (she could not have been over 25 was tallighted to the unbaciling growth in a

s her hand, a tall, thin lady (she could not have been over 25) was talking to the unheeding crowd in a tone whose touching, kindly, affectionate carnestness I have never heard equalled, but from my own mother's lips. The patient pathos with which she warned the laughing crowd to beware of the judgment which delayeth not, and the undisturbed equanimity with which she smiled on, in the face of rudeness, 'touched me nearly.' I could not for a long time persuade myself to turn my attention elsewhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom the world lost much in losing.

opinion. I think his estimate of Christ and Christianity too low. But how any one can become acquainted with the moral heroism of the man, his faithfulness to what he believes to be truth and duty, his boldness in rebuking sin in high places, and the retrained heroism.

duty, his boldness in rebuking sin in high places, and when patronized by the rich and the powerful, and not feel some admiration for him, and some human sympathy with him, I am not able to see.

I am aware that in this sketch I have departed somewhat from the purpose declared, and the reader will perhaps justly accuse me of saying two words in praise where I have one in consure—a great fault, when speaking of such a matter, I am aware. I am like some spoken of in Goldsmith's 'Village Passion of the province in the same for comiving at the rendition of Archy Lanton, a colored man, to the authorities of the United States) to use the following language relative to the colored citizens of the province:

titizens of the province:

That 'they are extremely demoralized, repaying with ingratitude, with pilfering theft, and other vices and crimes, the kindness they have received at our hands.' 'In his opinion, they should be kept separate, and not allowed to taint the atmosphere and corrunt white seciety, and he advised that a separate, and not allowed to tain the atmosphere and corrupt white society, and he advised that a colony of them should be founded in the Maniton-lin Islands, or some other place. Language which, for vituperation and prejudice against the colored man, can only be equalled by the most ignorant of mankind:—

And whereas, the said Colonel Prince is the last

Passing about to the rear of the building, my attention was arrested by violent curses and threats which came in a sharp feminine voice from beneath a tree, around which a crowd was gathered. I was specify standing in the 'inner circle' of the crowd. I beheld, not as I anticipated, a wild, haggard-looking remnant of feminine modesty, but a plain-looking, neatly dressed, middle-aged woman, in a white bonnet, wearing a neat calico dress, and holding in her hand a book. 'I'd have you know,' she shricked, as her eye fell on this humble reporter, 'that I

ly, as being morally unfit to represent them, and ly, as being morally unfit to represent them, and as exhibiting a pusillanimity toward the colored people, without a parallel in the legislative proceed-ings of this province, not excepting the resolutions of the notorious Larwill.

5. Re solved, Thati is the opinion of this meet-

ing that the colored people throughout this province should unite in the expression of a most decided detestation of both Prince and Larwill, who have shown themselves as mere despotic demagogues, and among the bitterest enemies of the colored man, and should set the seal of condemnation upon all dis-

but was interrupted by frequent but like and but leaded laughter. She seemed to think herself the cynosure of all eyes, and wore a smile of the utmost complacency.

Near her grovelled on the ground a gray-haired woman, with a Roman nose, and with a figure of much portliness. She kept up a sort of half-gibber, with her mouth agape, and rolling from side to side, with her mouth agape, and rolling from side to side, will ever hold a prominent place in our memo-

7. Resolved, That we will ever hold dear the flag which gives us protection of life, liberty and property; and we pledge ourselves to her Most Gracious which gives a property; and we pledge ourselves to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to be ever ready at a moment's warning to defend the country of our adoption, at all hazards.

8. Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Garrat, for the prompt action he took in lay-ing before his Excellency the Governor, the case of

the man Lanton.

9th. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency the Governor-General, and the members of the Executive Council of this province.

clsewhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom the world lost much in losing.

An incident here (I am not ashamed to confess it) the following interesting and instructive anecdote from

AYERS' SELF-ACTING FARM WELL.

OR APPARATUS FOR CATTLE

To Draw Water for Themselves. THIS apparatus is designed for pastures, yards, and Tills apparatus is designed for pastures, yards and all places where a stream of water is not accessible. By means of a platform properly adjusted in front of the watering-trough, the weight of the mismal is made to draw water from the well on approaching it to drink. It is simple in construction, not likely to get out of order, and cannot fail to recommend discloted for farmers as an important labor-caving maching water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in propertion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the bucket instantly rises and discharges its contents into the trough, and, as he steps off, drops back into the well, to be filled ready for the next comer. By this mean, animals can, be left by themselves in the most distant pastures, without any care on attention on the part of the owner, other than to dig a good well; and so long as there is a supply of water in it, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying themselves.

selves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the patent right to this invention for Worcester County, and is prepared to dispose of individual rights on favorable terms. Al. so, proprietor's grant for the sale of State, Count, or Ashburnham, April 20, 1857. Town rights.

The undersigned have carefully examined the Self-Acting Farm Well, as put in operation by Mr. Alvin Ward, of Ashburnham, and cheerfully give our testimony to its excellent adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. Its operation is simple, and the apparatus easily constructed, cheap and durable. It must, we think, form a very acceptable and laborating addition to the conveniences of ever fam. saving addition to the conveniences of every farm-yard where running water is not easily obtained, and a valuable means of providing water in pastures where the supply is not permanent.

A. GREEN, E. GARFIELD, A. R. SMITH, J. H. FAIRBANKS, J. L. JOSLIN.

Fitchburg, Jan. 19, 1857. IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenness Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mr. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks we

REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher, Chenango Co, N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to full off.' REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural sugarne, REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural

plor, &c.'
REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add y testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'
REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'Myown
air has greatly thickened, also that of one of my hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family who was becoming bald.'

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has roduced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have ecommended it.' REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We

think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. 'I was
surprised to find my grey hair turn as when I was REV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. R. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y. We might swell this list, but, ifnot convinced

TRY IT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-SAMUM, SAMUM,
Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the
Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or
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ELOCUTION *

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Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological Seminary,
Prof. ALYAH HOVEY,
Rev. O. S. Steanns, Newton Centre.
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HAIR DOCTRESS. MADAME CARTEAUX

emale Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

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AVING, by a long course of study and practical investigation, made herself acquanted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, void now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, and she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out of ten.

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Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow; they are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them.

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this and the neighboring cities, by whom she has be liberally patronized since the offer of her services the public.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

THE 'PROCREDINGS OF THE PENNSULANIA VEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS,' for 1857. The content of the pamphlet are as follows: Minutes of the Meeting; Testimonies on Slavery, War, Capital Punishment, Temperance, Tobacco, Co-equality of Woman, Temperance, Tobacco, Co-equality of Woman, First-Day Meetings; Exposition of Sentiments; Report on Spiritualism; Correspondence—embersing Letters from affiliated associations, and from more than twenty different persons, among whom are the following, viz.: Rev, A. D. Mayo, of Albany; Rev, E. Buckingham, of Troy; Rev, Samuel Johasen, & Lynn, Mass.; Hon. J. R. diddings; Charles K. Wipple, Francis Jackson, Rev, Samuel May, Jr., and Rev, D. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; Rev, M. D. Carlass, N. Y.; Rev, Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of Neway, of Cincinnati; Rev, W. H. Fish, of Cortlass, N. Y.; Rev, Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of Neway, of Cheminati; Rev, W. H. Fish, of Cortlass, N. Y.; Rev, Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of Neway, of Cheminatic Rev, D. A. Wasson, of Groveland, Mass. Some of these letters are exceedingly rainable as testimonies in favor of Practical Christiania; Price of the pamphlet 20 cents; six copies for §1. It will be sent, post paid, in return for seven for the pamphlet 20 cents; six copies for §1. Stamps. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and by Fowler a Weells, 308 Broadway, New York.

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GRAY LORING, E

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